vided with a handle $e'$ at its other end, the slots of the split beginning at the open end of the tube and terminating short of the other end.

Mounted on the box-shaped frame B is a spindle $e^2$, journaled at its outer end in a bracket $e^3$, fast to frame B, and at its inner end in the frame B. This spindle $e^2$ is provided with a flange $e^4$ between bracket $e^3$ and frame B, which holds said spindle against endwise movement, but permits it to be rotated by means of a crank $e^5$ integral with the spindle. The inner end of spindle $e^2$ is chambered, as shown in Fig. 3, to receive the slotted open end of the arbor E, the slots $e$ of said arbor engaging a pin $e^6$, mounted crosswise in spindle $e^2$.

Above table A is a hopper F, supported by lugs $f$ upon the inside of the box-shaped frame B. Said hopper at its lower discharge end is provided with a slide or valve $f'$, by operating which the plaster within the hopper F can be discharged onto that part of the strip D upon the table A in small quantities and as required.

Between hopper F and arbor E is arranged a scraper G, herein shown as a brush with resilient bristles and as pivotally mounted upon a rod $g$, supported at its ends by the box-shaped frame B. The brush G is made with a spring-arm $g$, having a laterally-projecting point $g^2$ at its outer end adapted to engage the adjacent side of the box-shaped frame B and to thereby hold brush G at any desired angle with relation to table A. Thus by adjusting the bristles of brush G toward or from the table A the amount of plaster applied to the strip of the roll D can be regulated. The resilient bristles of brush G act to penetrate and break up any lumps or cakes that tend to pass thereunder and to lay the plaster evenly upon the strip D as it is drawn under said brush by the rotation of arbor E.

The hopper F is removable from its supports $f$, and when the machine is not in use it can be placed inside the box-shaped frame B, and the latter can be closed by a hinged panel $b$, forming part of a cover $b^2$ of box B. In order to facilitate placing the end of strip D in position, one end of the box-shaped frame B is made with a hinged panel $b'$, by opening which access may be had to the interior of the box.

The tray C collects whatever plaster may fall from the strip D while it is being plastered, and its contents can be restored to hopper F by withdrawing tray C and emptying it into said hopper.

The purpose of having the table A pivotally supported and arranged to be tilted is to facilitate the admission of the end of the strip and so that after the plastering operation whatever plaster remains thereon can be dumped into the tray with ease and convenience.

The cover $b^2$ is made with an opening or window $b^4$, in which is mounted a pane of glass or the like $b^5$, so that the interior of the box is visible from the outside. The panel $b$, hinged to cover $b^2$, is of such size that when it is opened and hopper F is placed in position the latter closes the opening formerly closed by the panel $b$ and dust arising from disturbance of the plaster within the box is confined therein—that is, box B is closed when in use by the hopper F and when not in use by panel $b$.

Mounted in panel $b'$ so as to slide endwise therein is a rod $b^6$, hooked at its inner end to detachably engage a tongue provided on slide $f'$. At its outer end rod $b^6$ is formed with a handle, so that when its inner end is in engagement with slide $f'$ the latter can be operated through manipulation of rod $b^6$ without opening the box.

What I claim is—

1. A bandage-rolling machine comprising a frame; a table fastened to said frame; an endwise-removable arbor journaled on said frame at one end of the table and made with a slot to receive the end of a bandage, said slot being open at one end to permit the arbor to shed the bandage-roll when said arbor is removed; means to rotate the arbor, a hopper supported by said frame above the table and arranged to discharge onto the latter, and a scraper above the table and extending transversely of the latter for leveling the plaster and controlling the amount thereof applied to the bandage.

2. A bandage-rolling machine comprising a frame; a table pivotally fastened to said frame; means to hold said table in normal position with provision for tilting it; an arbor journaled on said frame at one end of the table; means to rotate the arbor; a hopper supported by said frame above the table and arranged to discharge onto the latter, and a scraper above the table and extending transversely of the latter for leveling the plaster and controlling the amount thereof applied to the bandage.

3. A bandage-rolling machine comprising a box-shaped frame; a movable table; fastened within said frame; means for holding the movable table in position with provision for tilting the table to discharge the plaster supported thereby into the lower part of the frame; a removable arbor journaled on said frame and extending across the interior of the latter at one end of the table; means to rotate the arbor; a hopper supported by said frame above the table and arranged to discharge onto the latter; a valve for controlling the outlet of the hopper; a pivoted brush arranged above the table between the hopper and the arbor for leveling the plaster and controlling the amount thereof applied to the bandage, and means for fixing the brush in different angular positions relatively to the table to vary the amount of plaster applied to the bandage.

4. A bandage-rolling machine comprising a box-shaped frame; a movable table fastened within said frame; means for holding the mov-